

built over six hundred years before Christ at the mouth of the Tiber, about sixteen miles from Rome, a seaport called Ostia, and secured the trade of the river as well as that of the adjacent salt pits. At first Roman colony. Ostia became in the course of time an important and flourishing town. It was destroyed in the civil wars by Marius, but was rebuilt with new splendor.

Claudius constructed a new and better harbor on the right arm of the Tiber-the old one was situated on the left arm-which Trajan enlarged and improved, and the port of Rome became one of the greatest works of the Romans. Artificial moles, forming a narrow entrance, advanced far into the sea and firmly repelled the fury of the waves, while three deep and capacious basins received the northern branch of the Tiber and afforded a safe anchorage for the vessels laden with the corn of Africa, which was deposited in spacious granaries for the use of the capital.

The old town and port of Ostia, whose harbor had already been partly filled with sand, 'gradually sank into insign'fleance and continued to exist only through its salt works, but the new harbor, called Portus Augusti, rose to great importance. It was described as a place where the spirit enjoyed repose and the body recovered its normal health

In the tenth century the port of Trajan was allowed to fill up with the sand and mud which the Tiber, at the rate of over 8,000,000 tons a year, carries down to the sea. As Pope Gregory IV. had built a fortress at Ostla in the preceding century and attempted to revive the ancient town and port, which after him was called Gregoriopolis, a passing importance was given to media val Ostla, which was nothing but a fortified hamlet; but its few inhabitants soon fell a prey to malaria, the sand of the Tiber gradually covered all that remained of the ancient city, the land was converted into pestiferous marshes and swamps and the port was left at a distance of nearly two miles from the sea.

tions and the ravages of barbarian invasions many of its streets, houses and public buildings, although in ruins, still exist.

The excavations undertaken at Ostia in the past have yielded a rich archæological harvest. When the sacred field of Cybele, the mother of the gods, where in a triangular space about one acre in extent the temple of the goddess surrounded by a colonnade is still to be seen, was excavated

Paul V. cleared out the port of Trajan

and connected it with Fiumicino in 1612,

and it has remained ever since the only

way by which vessels can ascend the Tiber.

Ostia to-day is one of the many ancient

It is like Pompeii. Sand and mud in-

stead of volcanic lava covered its screets,

palaces, theatres, fora, villas and shops.

The débris of Nero's great fire was carted

thither and thrown over the ruins of the

old town, which had already begun to pale

In the Middle Ages Ostia became a marble

quarry. The cathedral of Pisa is built

mostly from marbles taken from Ostia,

and some of them actually bear still the

mark of their origin. This is also true of

the cathedral of Orvieto. The cornice of

the temple of Vulcan was broken and

Ostia marbles were used in the building

of the Loggia of the Benediction at St.

Peter's and in many other churches of

Rome. And yet such was the vastness and

richness of the ancient town that despite

continued spoliations, wholesale destruc-

before the prosperity of Portus.

burned into lime as late as 1816

buried cities of Italy.

in 1867 the bronze statue of Venus Clotho, a Here and there are the remains of temples recumbent marble figure of Atys and a set of written records referring to the worship of the goddess were discovered. Other finds of great importance consisted of a Mithraic sanctuary, the house of the Ægrilii, the imperial palace and many in-

PORTION OF THE IMPERIAL

PALACE

teresting inscriptions But the excavations were never carried on on a scientific basis, and very often they were interrupted and the places unearthed were allowed to fall again into ruin. Seven years ago an eminent Italian archæologist submitted a memorial to the Government in which he affirmed that 3,000 bronze tablets constituting the records of Rome from its foundation to the time of Vespasian were buried in the marsh of Ostia, having been carried there after being rescued from the fire which devoured Rome in the year 69 of the Christian era. He proposed to drain the marsh in order to recover this invaluable historic treasure. Although a commission was appointed to investigate the

entirely forgotten and it has been left in abevance. The main or entrance street of the ancient town of Ostia is entirely unearthed. It is long and narrow, paved with great blocks of lava closely dovetailed one into another and lined with the low ruins of small houses or shops chiefly built of brick set in opus reticolatum. Very few buildings have re-

matter, a few years later the project was

mained perfect. In some of the smaller streets there are evident remains of pillared porticos.

and baths richly decorated with mosaics, while pieces of colored marble and ancient glass tinted in opalescent hues from long interment litter the ground.

The ruts made by chariot wheels obliged by the narrow space to run always in the same groove remain in the pavements of the streets. Fragments of broken pottery and here and there of human bones fill the banks. Everything is silent, melancholy and strange.

The level ground, mostly marshy and still unexcavated, that surrounds the town stretches away to the Tiber and the sea. On a low hill the remains of a once massive building mark the spot where the temple of Jupiter stood; when discovered it still contained its ancient altar

The ruins of the theatre discovered in 1881 belong chiefly to a careless restoration of the fifth century with materials plundered from the ancient monuments of the town. Here are a number of pedestals taken from the Forum which once supported statues of distinguished men. They are still inscribed with eulogiums of the merits and exploits of the men whose portraits they bore, but the statues have all disappeared. Here an altar of A. D. 124 bearing reliefs of the story of Romulus and Remus was discovered

The Forum, 240 feet square, \$tood between the theatre and the quay of the Tiber and belongs to the time of Septimus Severus. The intercolumnations of the east and west sides of its portico are divided off into

which bred malaris, its inhabitants died, and nothing was left except ruin and deso-

tively recent, as after the failure of the attempt to revive it by Gregory IV. the Popes considered it a lost town and left it to its fate. This being the case, Prof. Vaglieri's researches may be expected to disclose much valuable material.

His first find was made in the so-called Via della Fontana. There a large room probably belonging to a villa has been dis-Its walls are decorated with covered. paintings, while the floor is covered in black and white mosaics.

The frescoes, as seen in the two photographs kindly furnished by Prof. Vaglieri, are in the architectonic style, with figures painted in each square, and they are in a very good state of preservation owing to the fact that they were found covered by a layer of clay which had evidently protected them for centuries. Several fragments of the ceiling painted in a similar style were found and these can be reunited and replaced with very little difficulty.

A corridor leading to the room has also been opened, and very likely this was lighted by a window which was covered by a substance resembling mica and used instead of glass. Several pieces of mica were found just under the window.

Among the rubbish which filled the room the explorers found several ancient coins, a few amphora, one having a painted inscription showing that it was used to hold olives, the bottom of a broken vase with traces of salt fish in it, pieces of glass with gold letters, lamps and broken pieces of furniture.

The excavation has only just begun, and the Minister of Public Instruction, who recently visited the ground, furnished the means for its continuation on a more extensive scale. It is hoped that several Roman buildings will be brought to light shortly.

SIGN OF A BEATEN MAN.

to Lose the Race. "There are many more good distance runners now than in my days," said an old time champion after watching the three mile scratch race at the New York Athletic Club games in Madison Square Garden. "But the habits of the runners have not changed any, for I noticed one little trick in the race that bore the signifi-

"To the casual onlooker there was noth ing to choose between the two leaders when they were beginning the last quarter of a mile. Right from the crack of the pistol they were running almost stride for stride with the low, graceful, easy action of the real long distance runner.

"Neither had called into use the reserve power which must be utilized in the final sprint for victory when they turned into the stretch for the final lap. Then one of them slightly turned his head to see where

"'That man is beaten,' was the thought which occurred to me at once, and it proved true, as always, for when the dash for the finish began he allowed his rival to get a lead of five yards before going after him earnest pursuit.

in earnest pursuit.

"From that point to the finish there was no perceptible difference in the speed of the men, but the man who haditurned his head to make sure that he would get second place, instead of bending every energy to win, of course landed where his thoughts aloned him."

BY THE MEDALS CANADA GIVING TO HER HEROES.

The Raids That Alarmed the Dominier Forty Years Ago-Northern New York Memories of the Two Notable Invasions of Canada by Irlin Sympathizers.

MALONE, N. Y., March 21,-The fact that the Canadian Government has recently been presenting medals for bravery shown at the time of the Fenian raids suggests the idea that Canada may be fitting the occasion to the medal. Daring and picturesque as were the Fenian raids of forty years ago they were hardly formidable enough to make very heavy demands upon the value of the opposing force. Capt. E. J. Mannix, who was one of the most conspicuous Fenians in northern New York, maintains, indeed, that the honors were the other way about, since at Ridgeway, the only engagement worthy to be called a battle, a small Fenian force under Gen. O'Neil put to rout the Queen's Own, the pride of the Canadian

military service. Stories of the Fenians, or champions of the King of Eire, have come down to us from the semi-mythical period of Irish history, and it was the account of them given in Dr. Keating's "History of Ireland" that suggested the name to John O'Mahoney, a survivor of the rebellion of '48, when about the middle of the last century he founded among the Irish in the United States a secret organization for "promoting and assisting revolutionary movements in Ire-iand." The Brotherhood of Fenians extended over the whole country and was governed by a legislative body called the senate, while in each town was a representative known as the head centre.

The Fenians knew, of course, that they would not be permitted to fight England from United States soil, so they conceived the idea of using Canada as a base of operations, hoping that many malcontents there would join their cause. The relations be tween the United States and England were not very cordial at the close of the civil war, and the Fenians hoped that the Federal Government would overlook their movement as long as possible. The arms and ammunition, indeed, were all bought from the Government, and Fenian parades frequently occurred in the cities and larger

The raids here were to be part of a general uprising of the Irish in Europe as well as in America to free Ireland from British rule. Funds were obtained by subscriptions, and in this country O'Mahoney is said to have raised \$400,000 to finance the

The first attempt to invade Canada oc-curred in 1886. Gen. John O'Nell, during the civil war a cavairy officer in the United States Army, was the prime mover in the undertaking. He first prepared to enter from northern Vermont, but abandoned this plan and later succeeded in crossing over from Buffalo to Ridgeway, where after a lively engagement he repulsed the Queen's Own, and might have ventured still further into the country had not United States revenue cutters arrived and cut him off from Buffalo, leaving him without supplies or reenforcements. United States officers brought back the invaders, a few of whom were afterward taken prisoners

by the Canadian Government. Meanwhile Fenians to the number of about 2,000 had poured into Malone and were preparing to march into Canada from this point. The interference of the United States at Ridgeway stopped all plans and the men were left stranded here without provisions and many of them without money to pay their fare home.

Major-Gen. Meade presently and arrested the leaders. The rest of the Fenians remained a tax upon the community until the United States Government authorized the railroads to take

The second and final raid, that of 1870. differed from the first in several particulars. Preparations for it were made with greater secrecy, so as to prevent Government interference, and the plans were more carefully made, but there was division among the Fenians. One party, represented by the senate, favored still further preparation, while another, headed by Gen. O'Neil,

advocated immediate action. In the end the invasion was made by Gen. O'Neil without the sanction of the senate and without the support of the more conservative Fenians. In 1866 the bulk of the Fenians were civil war veterans; in 1870 many of them were adventurers, ne'erdo-weels, and others who had come for the excitement and the free ride.

As before the first attempt was to ente from northern Vermont. O'Neil with a force set out from St. Albans, and at Rich ards's farm, across the border, encountered the Canadian troops in ambush. Two Fenians were killed, the only men killed on either side in any of the engagements, and two were wounded. Gen. O'Neil was rrested by United States Marshal Foster and was sent to Windsor Prison.

At about the same time Fenians were again congregating in Malone. They arrived unexpectedly and first encamped on the fair ground, but during the night of May 24 they advanced to the village of River and established themselves apon the farm of Patrick Leahy, half a mile

Thither Capt. Mannix, who acted Quartermaster, had forwarded the ammu-nition, weapons, uniforms and other supplies which had for some time been stored around the country in the barns of Fenian sympathizers. Officers were on hand who tried to reduce the chaotic assemblage to military order, but there was no strong hand and disobedience was rife.

Many of the rank and file declared that they had been brought here by false repre-sentations. Before leaving home they had been assured that they would be part of an

invincible army of thousands, and now they found only a few hundreds.

The insufficiency of the commissariat was another cause of discontent, for there were only a few barrels of pork and hardtack. Pigs and cattle were requisitioned and hen roosts raided, but still many went hungry. There were no tents either, and the heat and dust were intolerable that

spring
Information in regard to the proposed raid

Provident Grant who had been sent to President Grant, who now issued a proclamation ordering the Fenians to refrain from entering Canada and forbidding the citizens of the United States to aid them in any way. Soon there were two streams between Leahy's and Malone-one of newcomers and one of

If the Fenians had advanced at one they might have secured Huntingdon for a Canadian base, for the authorities tion in regard to the date of attack, and th to start came so unexpectedly that men were actually being assembled in Albany and New York to take the train for Malone before word was received at for Maione before word was received at Ottawa. Precious time was lost by the Fenians in discussion, since they were at loggerheads among themselves, and the Canadians had time to summon aid from

Montreal At noon on May 26 the Montreal Garrison Artillery, 300 strong, and the ers, about seventy rank and file marched into Huntinggon. followed at midnight by the Sixty-ninth Regiment of regulars under Col. Bagot. Regiment of regulars under Col. Bagot, 800 in number, who came from Port Lewis. From that time there was manifestly no

chance for the Fenians.
On May 26 a party of the invaders under Col. Thompson crossed the line and after cutting the telegraph wire at Holbrook's proceeded as far as Kensington,

three miles from the border, which was the furthest point the Fentans ever reached. On the same day Brig.-Gen. Starr of Kentucky arrived and took command.

The next morning a council of war was held to consider the expediency of an immediate invasion. Many were in favor of waiting for reenforcements, but the council broke up without coming to any agreement. Those who were for the advance determined to start at once, and at 7 o'clock in the morning about 180 set forth. The number was I ater augmented to 226.

They were halted on the Donnelly field, half a mile from the border, and the name of Camp O'Nell was given so we new position. From here the Fentans could command the road and the fields so the left, as well as those on the other side of Trout River. On the left also was a clump of woods which would cover a retreat if necessary.

The Canadians meanwhile had assembled a force of about 1,700, which included the

The Canadians meanwhile had assembled a force of about 1,700, which included the Huntingdon Borderers, in addition to the troops already named. At 5 A. M. this host marched from Huntingdon, enlivening the way with a song of which one line was "We will drive the Fenians back." Ten miles was traversed before the enemy's camp came in view.

After reconnectring a little Col. Beauty

After reconnoitring a little Col. Bagoi ordered three companions of the Huntingdon Borderers to be deployed on the left and four on the right, while two companies

and four on the right, while two companies of the Garrison Artillery were ordered across the bridge and a third company was sent down the cross road to the right. The Fenians are accustomed to call what ensued a "little skirmish," but the Huntingdon Gleoner almanae for 1908 calls it a "battle" and gives a most complacent account of all its details.

"Without a moment's hesitation," says the almanae, "with a vim which spoke volumes of the eagerness with which they thirsted to get at the hated foe, they sprang from the road, jumped the fence on either side into the fields and extended across their whole width. This done they advanced on the run. Not over a hundred seconds could have elapsed from the time they halted at Holbrook's store until they were rushing over the fields for the enemy's position.

position.

"The right wing of the Borderers opened fire first, they pouring their fire as they ran along into the bush and the hop yard in front of them. In this hop yard was the advanced picket of the Fenians, who returned the fire of our men once and then ran for the barricade behind them.

turned the fire of our men once and then ran for the barricade behind them.

"It was not until they passed Mr. Holbrook's house that the left wing let fly a solid volley in front of them. It was at this time that Capt. Maclaren saw a dozen or so of the Fenians deploy from behind the barricade at the edge of the river, extend, fire and retire—all being done with considerable military precision.

"Soon after Capt. Mansfield's company of the Sixty-ninth got the order to lead. The instantaneous manner in which it was obsered proved their coolness and

was obeyed proved their coolness and high state of discipline. From that moment the roll of the firing was incessant along the whole line. It was not an intermittent the whole line. It was not an intermittent fire, but one continuous fusillade. "The men were rushing at the double quick across the ploughed fields, ankle deep in the soft sandy soil, levelling the

deep in the soft sandy soil, levelling the fences as they came to them, never wavering for one moment, yet all the time loading and firing in the direction of the enemy.

"Holbrook's hop yard was entered, and as the Fiftieth went crashing through the poles the Fenians fired their first volley.

and as the Fritteth went orasining through the poles the Fenians fired their first volley. It was badly aimed and smote the tops of the hop poles. Then followed quickly two irregular volleys from them, and our gallant fellows emerged from the poles of the hop yard onto the level ground in front of the barricade."

The reader is not surprised to learn that the Fenians fled upon beholding so indomitable and numerous a foe. The almanachowever, lashes itself into a great state of indignation about this.

"The anger, the mortification of our men at seeing the villains escape is not to be described," it says. "Rapid as had been their pace, it now increased. The portion of the barricade which lay across the road was scattered in a moment, and through this opening and over it went our men.

this opening and over it went our men still firing.

"From the barricade to the line our "From the barricade to the line our men went on the run, firing as they pro-gressed into every place where they thought a Fenian might be. On reaching the cast iron pillar which told of the boundary line Col. Bagot ordered his bugler to sound 'cease firing.' He had particular instruc-tions from Gen. Lindsay on no account to

put a foot on United States territory."

One is inclined to believe that some of the Canadian shots were not so well aimed either, for as the result of all this "continuous fusillade" only four Fenians were wounded, and those but slightly. Half an hour after the last shot was fired four Federal officers drove into Trout River village to arrest the Fenians, none of whom was now to be found.

At Malone Fenians continued to arrive on every train, and as the numbers swelled some were in favor of attempting a second invasion. On the afternoon of May 24 Gen. Gleason and Father McMahon made speeches in favor of this, but the body of he men were discouraged and hungry and it was impossible to arouse sufficien enthusiasm

Sunday, May 29, Gen. Meade and several other officers arrived with 500 regulars. He arrested Gleason, Lindssy, Donnelly, Mannix, Cullom, Thompson and Gleas-Starr had already left for Buffalo-and lodged them in the rink under guard. Here they pined for several hours until they conceived the idea of faetening up a blanket in order to secure a little privacy.

Screened by this one of the Fenians

made his escape through a window, and the others would shortly have followed had not the gigantic Gleason upset bench from which he was stepping to the window and so forced the matter upon the attention of the not overzealous guards. The prisoners were afterward tried at Canandaigua and three or four of them were sentenced to a term in prison, but at the end of three or four months they were pardoned by President Grant.
Once more the rank and file of the Fenians

were stranded in Malone, and Federal Government refused to pay for their transportation home. The poor fellows, many of them mere boys, trudged about the streets footsore and weary, beg-ging at the doors for food and sleeping

in the barns at night.

The unprecedented heat added greatly to their sufferings, which as last became so acute that Gov. Hoffman, Mayor Oaker Hall of New York city and Boss Tweed responded to their appeals and sent then home. Thirty cars left Malone, carrying in all about 1,500 men.

Thus ended the dreams of the Fenians.

Their arms were either taken from them by the United States officers or else dropped from their weary hands by the roadside. and have since, by strange irony of fate, become children's playthings or the property of amateur dramatic clubs.

Looking back after a lapse of forty years more than one Fenian admits that this is perhaps the best use to which they could be the the could be the country of the whole project of the Canadian.

pe put, for the whole project of the Canadian invasion was fantastic and foredoomed

THE SCARF PIN QUESTION Vhy Is It an Interrogation Mark?-Some Theories About It.

"One thing that seems to be very much a question," he said, "is the origin of the carf pin made in the form of an interregation mark. I have been seeing them right along for some years, but it never occurred to me to ask how they came to be made until recently I saw a chap wearing a pin made in the form of a paragraph mark Then I wondered if there was to be a series of punctuation jewelry.

"I asked a lot of people where they thought the question mark pin came from. Some of them said they couldn't answer the question and some others thought there was a trick in it somewhere. "Finally I met one man who really had a

theory. He said he thought it came in when some of the newspapers were printing s question addressed to a politician: 'Where did you get it?' He was sure the question welry became popular in that way "Then I met a man who suggested another

idea. I guess that his is right. He recalled the Gibson drawing of the Eternal Feminics with the hair made into a question mark-He said that started it."

CITIES UNDER A SINGLE ROOF

YOU NEED LEAVE YOUR SKY-SCRAPER ONLY TO SLEEP.

All the Other Necessaries of Business and Comforts of Life to Be Had Now in the Office Building-One of Them With a Population of 15,000 Persons.

Tenants of the newer office buildings in New York city have comforts and conveniences under their roofs that in a smaller place it would be necessary to go over the entire town to get. Everything virtually but sleeping quarters is provided, even to gymnasiums and musical entertainments. The latter may be enjoyed from the top of some lofty structure while the patron is eating an excellent meal and gazing over the picturesque harbor of the second greatest city in the world.

A business man needa't be annoyed if late in the afternoon he hears from friends visiting the city and finds it necessary to entertain them on short notice. Of course, is not dressed for the occasion, but that is a matter easily attended to.

First of all, he steps into the elevator and descends to the ticket office in the building and secures tickets for a theatre. Then he steps into the tailor shop.

If he hasn't taken the precaution to leave his evening clothes in one of the lockers there he is able to have his business suit

pressed while he waits, or in a pinch he may his linen is a trifle soiled it takes but a minute to step into the haberdasher's on the same floor and replace it.

After a session with the barber and the manicure an attendant has a bath for him at the proper temperature. While he is having his hair trimmed a long distance telephone call comes in from Chicago.

He has informed his office assistants of his whereabouts and the operator switches the connection to the barber shop. A portable telephone is brought to the business man, and without leaving his chair or even interfering with the barber he carries on a conversation over the wire.

That reminds him that it is not a bad idea to save time by having his friends meet him at dinner in the building. After calling up the caterer-upon the roof or wherever the restaurant happens to be, for maybe it's one of the rathskeller kind-to reserve a table he wiggles the receiver book, gets central again and notifies his friends uptown of the arrangement.

He's able to dictate a letter or so over the telephone to his stenographer while having his shoes polished, and after ordering some flowers and candy for the women of the party at the florist's outside the barber shop to be delivered at the restaurant later he goes back to his office after an absence of less than an hour, during which he has lost

little if any time from business. The friends arrive just as the business

man is signing his letters. They have come ent some after dark wearing apparel. If | by the elevated railroad, which has a special entrance into the building, and they will leave later through a tunnel from the bottom of the elevator shaft into a nearby subway station.

> But before they start for the theatre several hours may be comfortably spent at dinner in the building, made more enjovable by a good orchestra. There are several office buildings downtown where, if a tenant knows just who to

speak to, he may get alceping quarters over night with the caretaker's family. For in nearly all of the larger office buildings the caretaker or custodian along with his family has quarters in the place. In most cases this is on the roof.

Not long ago a lawyer downtown, pr paring an urgent case for court, found that would be necessary for him to work the better part of the night. He lived in Jersey, making it out of the question for him to go borne; also he was far from a hotel and didn't care about losing the valuable time during which he might be sleeping. "I'll fix you up," said the janitor with a

And he did in comfortable style. The

lawyer commented afterward on the fact that the bed was as nice and cleanly as in any first class hotel. The news of this man's find spread about and now it is possible in many cases to get sleeping quarters in skyscrapers, though possibly it may not be with the approval of the building's

owners. One of the large Broadway buildings besides sheltering a theatre also boasts of the following luxuries that tenants there may have under one roof: a physical culture school, a fencing academy, tailor, dyer and cleanser, massage establishment, billiard and pool rooms, bowling alleys, restaurant, saloon, shoe shining stand, obacco store, jewelry shop, where the balky timepiece may be looked after; telegraph and cable office, baths, barber shop, dentist, doctor, and for the comfort of the women a hairdresser's and a millinery establishment

Several buildings which are used largely by lawyers and engineers contain splendidly equipped libraries, while in others, in the nancial district, there are branches of banks, or the main establishment, so that customers who have large deposits to make regularly are assured of increased safety by moving into these quarters.

One of the new buildings not far from the automobile belt up in the Forties has added a well appointed garage. This is a feature that is bound to come to many other buildings. And so one comfort innovation follows another. It is not beyond possibility that the time is not far hence when a man may sleep, carry on his vocation and live in the same building. The modern skyscraper is coming to be

complete community in itself, and a mights one when measured by the standard towns elsewhere, especially in the case new structure that some fifteen thousand workers in its five thousand or so offices.

Runner Who Looks Behind Almost

cance that used to attach to it.

the third man was.